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seventy-five alabaster vases, is a collection of about a hundred and fifty predynastic and early dynastic hard stone vases, one being inscribed with the name of the first Pharaoh (3,400 B.C.).

Among other acquisitions is a group of about one hundred bronzes, including some sixty-five statuettes and a series of fine battle-axes which form the finest collection of bronzes ever brought from the Near East to America. A beautifully written papyrus roll of the Book of the Dead, probably of the seventh or sixth century B.C., is far the best manuscript of this book as yet brought to America; and the purchase of the Timins Collection of stone weapons and implements gives to the university the finest collection of Egyptian Stone Age industries in this country.

From Asia comes a series of two hundred and fifty-eight cuneiform tablets containing business records and a copy of the Royal Annals of Sennacherib. The latter document is in the form of a six-sided prism of buff-colored terra cotta in perfect preservation. It records the great campaigns of the famous Assyrian emperor, including the western expedition against Jerusalem in which he lost a large part of his army. No such monument as this has yet been acquired by American museums, and it will be of primary value to students and of unique interest to the public. Of other cuneiform documents the purchases total a thousand tablets, some of special literary and religious interest.

THE NEWS SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

In his report the technical director of the A. C. S. News Service says:

The reports from the clipping agencies indicate that the publicity given to the Chicago meeting was exceptionally large. Whether it will equal in volume or surpass that received from the St. Louis meeting can not be ascertained until the full returns are analyzed.

As Chicago is one of the world's greatest news distributing centers, the wires of the Associated Press, the United Press and similar organizations sent out many dispatches to the newspapers of the country, as is shown by the sheaves of clippings

now being garnered by the A. C. S. News Service. The admirable dispatch summarizing the work of the meeting, written by Mr. Richard D. Jones, of the United Press, had an especially wide distribution. The daily papers throughout Illinois, Indiana and various parts of the middle west carried unusually full accounts.

The sixtieth meeting was held in the midst of a political campaign and in a city, the press of which happened to be giving more than usual attention to local affairs. The Chicago newspapers, however, printed about ten columns concerning the sessions. The most attention was given by the *Journal*, and the other leading Chicago papers are herewith given according to the space allotted by each: *Tribune*, *American*, *Daily News*, *Post*, *Herald-Examiner*.

Extensive dispatches were printed in the eastern papers and some of them appeared in prominent positions. The subjects which seem the most popular to date, as far as lay journalism is concerned, are flavoring extracts without alcohol, the resolution urging Congress to pass dye legislation, hydrolyzed sawdust as cattle food, all news relating to fuel and news print, and the announcement that America now makes 800 rare chemicals, this last being featured on the front page of the *New York Times*.

More trade and technical publications sent representatives than ever before in the history of the Society, because of the fact that so many periodicals of this class are either published in Chicago or have branch offices there.

The A. C. S. News Service wishes to acknowledge the very efficient help of the Chicago Section's Publicity Committee, of which Mr. Chester H. Jones is the chairman.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE attention of investigators is called to the fact that the committee on grants of the association will soon have at its disposal some four thousand dollars for distribution in aid of research. Amounts up to about five hundred dollars will thus be available for work in each of the various sciences: mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, zoology, botany, anthropology, psychology, social and economic sciences, and education. The rules governing the assignment of grants were published in *SCIENCE* for January 23, 1920.